

# Australian plants cultivated in England, 1771–1800

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## Abstract

Although it is known that seed of Australian plants was taken to England and Europe from Cook's first voyage of 1769–1771 onwards, there have been few attempts to document the fate of these seeds. One little used source of information is the standard horticultural dictionaries of the early nineteenth century such as Loudon's *Hortus britannicus*, Sweet's *Hortus britannicus* and *General history of diclamydeous plants* by George Don. From these and other contemporary horticultural and botanical sources, a check-list of approximately 170 Australian species cultivated in England in the period 1771–1800 has been produced. A number of species were first described from these cultivated specimens and therefore the documentation of their introduction is important to Australian taxonomic botany. The listing also demonstrates the richness and variety of Australian plants that were grown in England in this very early period of our history.

Over the last 30 years, the fortunes of Australian plants in cultivation have waxed and waned. The fashion, indeed some called it a craze, for growing 'natives' reached its peak in the 1960s and 1970s and has been overtaken in the 1980s by the trend to cottage gardens and the growing of exotics. Yet it is worthwhile reflecting in this, our bicentennial year, that while the cultivation of our plants may be only a recent phenomenon in Australia, it has a history stretching back to before the settlement of this country. Although a final compilation has not been completed, it appears likely that some 3,000–3,500 species of Australian plants have been cultivated in Europe since 1771, while many hybrids, now long lost to cultivation, were also developed. The current collections at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew are but a fraction of the plants that have been grown in England and it is interesting to see that some English nurseries are attempting to popularize Australian plants today, one in Dorset having over 300 species in cultivation (Elliot and Jones 1980).

In this paper a brief introduction is provided to the range and variety of plants introduced from Australia to England from 1771, when Lieutenant Cook (as he was then) returned from his first voyage of exploration, up to 1800. Suppliers of seed are identified where possible. The accuracy of published dates of introduction is also discussed. The cut-off date of 1800 was chosen because in this year the major Banksian collector, George Caley, arrived in Australia; his work and that of other official and unofficial collectors will be considered in a subsequent paper. The list of plants introduced up to 1800 is quite amazing — some 170 species from 84 genera and 39 families — and to understand the reason for such interest in Australian plants, it is necessary to consider briefly the garden scene in England in this period.

## Georgian England and gardening

Rourke has admirably captured the atmosphere of the Georgian era:

... culturally, it was one of the most memorable in English history. In this age of restrained elegance, the arts flourished, while an interest in the sciences gathered momentum. ... Horticulture and landscape design also burgeoned, as did the collecting craze which reached frenzied proportions though it mattered little whether the collectables were fabricated objects or natural history specimens. As regards the latter, George III had set a shining example at Kew where his collection of exotic plants ... generated considerable interest. Indeed, the cult of collecting Cape plants [and those from Botany Bay] fast established itself as a new vogue among the sovereign's more affluent fashion conscious subjects. (Rourke 1980, p. 12.)

Thus, in England in this period there was an eager clientele for strange and exotic plants. One source was South Africa from where Francis Masson had sent home staggering amounts of plant material between 1772 and 1774 and again from 1786 to 1795 (Coates 1969; Rourke 1980). The other was a convict settlement known variously as Botany Bay, Port Jackson or Sydney Cove on the other side of the world. Yet, surprisingly, although Sir Joseph Banks had been appointed Scientific Adviser to the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1772 and was instrumental in the selection of Botany Bay as the site for the new colony, he made no provision for plant collectors or gardeners to sail with the First Fleet when it left England on 13 May 1787.

In his first despatch to England in May 1788, Governor Phillip bemoaned the fact that he 'being without the slightest knowledge of botany (was) without one botanist, or even an intelligent gardener, in the colony' (Phillip 1788). Yet the records show that seeds and plant specimens were received by both Banks and the London nursery firm of Lee and Kennedy with the return of the First Fleet ships in 1789. Thus, despite enormous hardship in its early years, the infant colony was to become an important source of supply of strange and exciting new plants.

The demand for exotic plants prompted commercial nurseries to involve themselves in what was to become a highly lucrative trade. Some of the nurseries which specialized in Australian plants were: Thomas Barr, Islington; Colville and Sons, Chelsea; William Curtis, Brampton; Grimwood and Wykes, Kensington; G. Knight, Chelsea; Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith; Loddiges and Sons, Haekney; Napier and Chandler, Wandsworth Rd, London; Wm Salisbury, Brampton; Whitley and Brame, Old Brompton (Gilbert 1962). Aristocratic clients of the nurseries, owners of some of the finest glasshouses and conservatories in England, included: Marquis of Blandford; Lord Cremorne; Lady de Clifford; Rt Hon. Charles Greville; G. Hibbert of Clapham; Lady Hume; Viscount Lewisham; Duke of Northumberland; John Ord of Waltham Green; J. Robertson of Stockwell; J. Vere of Kensington-Gore; E. J. A. Woodford of Vauxhall (Gilbert 1962).

These nurseries and their clients vied with one another to introduce and flower new species. As the range of species increased, so did the demand for knowledge of them. Such was the interest that in 1787, William Curtis brought out the first issue of his *The botanical magazine* which set out to be a 'display of the flower garden of ornamental foreign plants cultivated in the open ground, the greenhouse and the stove . . . accurately represented in their natural colours' (Title page of vol. 1). The format was to describe each plant concisely, provide cultivation details and illustrate it with a full coloured plate. Curtis was perhaps fortunate in establishing the magazine when he did as interest in plants and a desire for knowledge of them had been whetted by the fascinating plants, particularly proteas, brought from South Africa. This interest was further developed as the first specimens from Port Jackson became available, many of them 'exceedingly handsome and different from any shrub(s) I ever saw before' (Smyth 1979, p. 79). The circulation of *The botanical magazine* was said to be 3,000 so it is small wonder that plants described in it frequently became household words. The first Australian plant featured was *Acacia verticillata*, plate 110 of 1790, and another ten were illustrated by 1800. In all, some 83 of the nearly 170 plants introduced up to 1800 were included in the magazine up to 1850.

Curtis's format was obviously successful and was followed by others. Henry Andrews commenced *The botanist's repository* in 1797 (Britten 1916); Sydenham Edwards began *The Botanical Register* in 1815 while the firm of Conrad Loddiges and Sons produced *The Botanical Cabinet* between 1817 and 1833 (Stafleu and Cowan 1976–1988).

By the 1820s and 1830s, popular botanical dictionaries and encyclopaedias claiming to give details of 'all the plants cultivated in England' began to appear. They were immense labours and today are an invaluable record of just what was cultivated in Great Britain during this period. Though they hardly make inspiring reading, consisting largely of tables of data for upwards of 30,000 plant species in some cases, they were obviously popular. For example, John Loudon's *An encyclopaedia of plants*, had several new editions plus re-issues and supplements between 1829 and 1880 (Stafleu and Cowan 1976–1988).

Because of the rigours of the English climate, most plants were grown in either glasshouses or stove-houses. The encyclopaedias usually provided detailed information on cultivation under these conditions and I have previously discussed the particular needs of proteaceous plants (Cavanagh 1982). New Holland plants remained fashionable into the 1840s when they were replaced by tropical shrubs and rainforest plants which required a moist glasshouse atmosphere (Stearn 1984). This spelt the death of most Australian and South African species, Proteaceae in particular, which needed a dry, heated environment (Rourke 1980).

#### Plants cultivated to 1800

The list of plants in the appendix was compiled in the following manner. Tables in two major encyclopaedias, Sweet's *Hortus britannicus* (1826) and Loudon's *encyclopaedia of plants* (Loudon 1880), were scanned for details of any plant introduced between 1771 and 1800. The preliminary list so compiled was then checked against *Hortus kewensis* (Aiton 1810–1813) and the *General history of the dichlamydeous plants* (Don 1831–1838) and a final check list was prepared, doubtful species being eliminated.

As many of the early names are no longer current, each was then checked against *Index kewensis* (Jackson 1893–) and/or *Flora australiensis* (Bentham 1863–1878). Finally, because more than 90% of the species were collected in the vicinity of Sydney, modern names and authorities were obtained from the third edition of *Flora of the Sydney region* (Beadle *et al.* 1982) while other species were confirmed against relevant revisions and/or floras. Despite these precautions, many of the Myrtaeae, especially *Leptospermum* and *Callistemon*, and some of the pea flowering plants caused much confusion to early botanists and identification is not always precise. The list is as accurate as can be made with our present knowledge.

The appendix includes a column for illustrations which appeared in contemporary magazines such as Curtis's *The botanical magazine* and gardening and horticultural books such as *Paradisus londinensis* (Salisbury 1805–1808) and *A specimen of the botany of New Holland* (Smith 1793). The purpose of this is to provide an index to such illustrations, not all of which are referred to in *Index londonensis* (Stapf 1929–1941). In some cases these illustrations represent the type specimens, no herbarium specimens having survived. Examples include Henry Andrews's illustrations of *Bauera rubioides*, *Crowea saligna* and *Callicoma serratifolia*, all of which were derived from cultivated plants.

The 170 species listed represent 84 genera in 39 families, of which over 90% grew in the Sydney region. In 1924, J. H. Maiden, then New South Wales Government Botanist, produced a list of 45 plants which he believed would have grown in Tank Stream Valley where Phillip made his first settlement (Campbell 1925). Twenty three of these plants were in cultivation in England by 1800 and others were grown later. Among the major families, there were 16 genera of the Papilionaceae, ten of the Proteaceae, and nine of the Myrtaeae, while species such as *Abroma fastuosa*, *Cajanus reticulatus*, *Callicoma serratifolia* and *Calometria amaranthoides*, not commonly cultivated today,

were plentiful. As not all these plants have particular horticultural merit, the wide range grown perhaps demonstrates that in some cases, curiosity value overshadowed scientific or horticultural aspects in the scramble to grow these strange plants from New Holland.

#### Accuracy of the records

Figure 1 shows how the introduction of Australian plants was distributed over the 30 years 1771–1800. William Aiton, Gardener to His Majesty at Kew, meticulously recorded the dates of introduction as well as the introducers of many exotic plants. He published this information in the first edition of *Hortus kewensis* (Aiton 1789) which was followed in 1810–1813 by a second edition produced by his son William Townsend Aiton (Aiton 1810–1813). In both cases, leading botanists of the day collaborated in preparing brief botanical descriptions of all species listed, 11,013 in total for the second edition (Smith 1870). Jonas Dryander filled this role for the first edition and part of the second while Robert Brown completed the latter (Britten 1912). It appears that, in most cases, the authors of other encyclopaedias and listings used Aiton's data although occasional conflicting dates appear in Curtis's *The botanical magazine*, Andrews's *The botanist's repository* and others. What means are available for checking the accuracy of recorded dates?

One possibility is if manuscript records and/or herbarium specimens exist for these plants. Nelson (1983) used this method and was able to show that four and probably five of the dates given in Aiton (1789) for plants introduced before 1788 were incorrect; moreover, one plant attributed to Banks in 1771, *Eucalyptus gummifera*, was not listed in *Hortus kewensis*.

Another method of checking the earliest introductions is by considering the dates of return of the First Fleet ships which were the sole means of sending seeds to England. Yet a third involved knowledge of arrival dates in New South Wales of known collectors.

The first news from the colony was received in England on 25 March 1789 (Barton 1889) from the transport *Prince of Wales* and the storeship *Borrowdale*. Other ships returned in subsequent months and we may presume that some or all carried seeds and plant specimens. Hence the eighteen species listed in *Hortus kewensis* as being introduced in 1788 can only have been grown in 1789 and one for 1787, *Leptospermum flavescens*, is obviously an error.

Another mistake is found for three species of *Grevillea* supposedly introduced by Colonel Paterson via either Banks or Lee and Kennedy in 1791. As Paterson arrived in October 1791, he could not have sent the seeds before 26 November when the *Supply* sailed (Cumpston 1977). This vessel reached England at the end of April 1792 (Historical records of Australia 1971). A similar error occurs with *Notolaea longifolia*, claimed to have been sent to Lee and Kennedy by Paterson in 1790. Both *Oxylobium ilicifolium* (Burton via Lee and Kennedy in 1791) and *Tristaniopsis laurina* (Governor Phillip via Banks in 1798) are probably incorrect in some details as well. Burton reached Sydney Cove on 22 September 1791 on the *Gorgon* (Cobley 1980c) and sent away 60 tubs of plants when this ship sailed on 18 December. Seeds of *Oxylobium ilicifolium* may have been forwarded by someone else. The date 1798 for *Tristaniopsis laurina* should probably be 1789 as Phillip left New South Wales in December 1792 (Cobley 1980c). These examples serve to illustrate that many of the accepted dates are at best approximations; where I have detected such discrep-

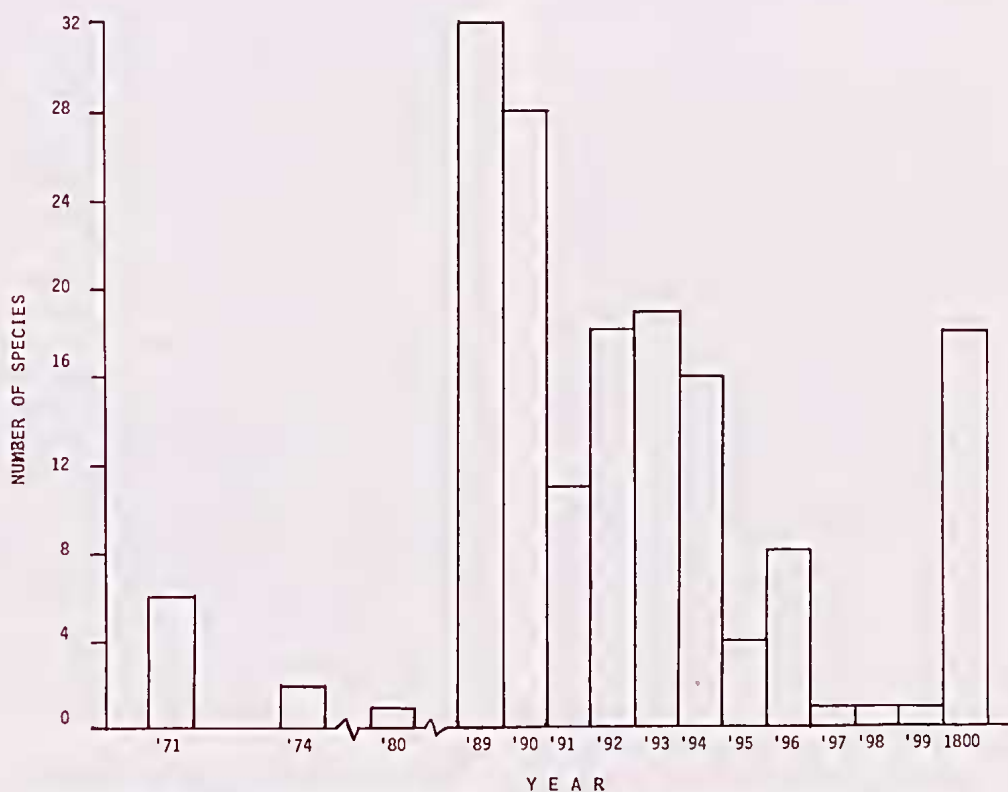


Fig. 1. Number of plants introduced yearly 1771–1800. Dates are corrected dates as described in text.

ancies in Appendix 1, I have indicated the more probable date of introduction in square brackets. The histogram of Figure 1 is based on these corrections.

Finally, in descriptions of plants in Curtis's *The botanical magazine* and Andrews's *Botanists repository*, occasional earlier dates and/or different introducers are given: for example, P. Miller of Chelsea in 1790 for *Crinum pedunculatum* instead of the usually accepted date of 1791 (*Bot. Mag.* pl. 1073, 1807). In such cases, I have added this information in round brackets.

### Suppliers of seeds and living plants

The first seeds were brought to England by Banks and Solander in 1771 when they returned from Cook's first voyage and five plants were subsequently raised at Kew (Nelson 1983). These were *Eucalyptus gummifera*, *Allocasuarina torulosa*, *A. verticillata*, *Pouteria sericea* and *Cajanus reticulatus* (formerly *Atylosia reticulata*). A further three plants were introduced by 1780 — *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Leptospermum lanigerum* from the second voyage and *Acacia verticillata* from the third. The latter three were collected at Adventure Bay on Tasmania's south east coast. According to Nelson, *Eucalyptus obliqua* was the first Australian plant sold to English gardeners, probably around 1774 after Thomas Furneaux brought back the seed. William Malcolm of Kensington had plants available and the Earl of Coventry was one of the first purchasers. The first Australian plants to be flowered in cultivation were the group of six sent to Banks from Kew for identification in 1778 (Nelson 1983).

After the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, an extensive trade quickly developed in New Holland curiosities. Barely one month after settlement, the steward of a transport was flogged for buying an 'opposum' from a convict for a bottle of rum, the purchase of anything from convicts being strictly forbidden (Cobley 1980a). The collection of natural history specimens obviously had its dangers in these days! The Judge Advocate, David Collins subsequently complained of convicts 'every where straggling about, collecting animals and gum to sell to the people of the transports' (Collins, quoted in Gilbert 1962, p. 87). However, in later years, convicts with botanical knowledge were used to collect seeds and plants and some such as Thomas Watling produced many paintings of the flora and fauna (Whitley 1938). Nor was the trade confined to convicts. On an official level, Governor Phillip corresponded extensively with Joseph Banks and sent him seeds, dried plants, specimens of timber and clay as well as live and stuffed animals. Others who supplied Banks with seeds and specimens included the Colonial Chaplain, Reverend Mr Johnson (Cobley 1980a), Surgeons Dennis Conisden and George Bass, and Major Ross of the Marines (Gilbert 1962). The tradition of serving governors supplying seeds and animals to Banks and other officials of the Home Government continued with Phillip's successors Major Grose (1793–1794), Captain William Paterson (1794–1795), Captain John Hunter (1795–1800) and later both Captains Phillip Gidley King (1800–1806) and William Bligh (1806–1808). Major Grose in fact also apparently collected for a Mr McKay, his letter of 2 April 1792 possibly being one of the first indications of officials supplying private individuals (Cobley 1980c).

Despite the lack of 'official' botanists and gardeners, there were some nineteen amateur naturalists among the officers and officials who came out with the First Fleet (Whitley 1938). Many of these were surgeons, e.g. White, Worgan, Conisden, Harris and Bowes Smyth but they, like Marine Watkin Tench and Naval Lieutenant William Bradley, were captivated by the beauty and quaintness of the Australian bush (Gilbert 1962). They collected seeds and material which were either sold or sent back to Banks and others in England: John White supplied seeds, plant specimens and animals to Mr Wilson, A. B. Lambert and the renowned English botanist Dr J. E. Smith. Illustrations of these appeared in *A specimen of the botany of New Holland* (Smith 1793), as well as in White's own account (White 1962).

The first despatches and seeds from Phillip at Botany Bay reached England on 25 March 1789 (Barton 1889), aboard the *Prince of Wales*. While much of the material went to Banks and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, seeds were also received by Lee and Kennedy who could thus claim to have had the first seeds from the new settlement. The first plants they offered for sale included *Banksia serrata*, *B. oblongifolia*, *Leptospermum laevigatum*, *Lambertia formosa* and *Melaleuca armillaris* (Willson 1961; Coates 1962). Thus far, it has not been possible to trace who supplied them with seeds.

While seeds, dried specimens and 'gum' were initially the main commercial forms of plant material sent, in later years living plants were sent over in tubs (usually half rum casks) and eventually Wardian cases. Around 1789, a plant of *Callistemon citrinus* was grown in England from a 'root sent over from Botany Bay' (*Bot. Mag.* t. 260) and in 1790, Phillip forwarded six tubs of plants to Banks via the *Neptune* which sailed on 23 August. What is intriguing, and perhaps evidence of an extensive clandestine trade in plants, was Phillip's note 'They are marked, to distinguish them from those the master of the ship has on board of his own' (Phillip to Banks 22 August, quoted in Cobley 1980b, p. 273). In December 1791 the *Gorgon* sailed for England carrying 60 tubs containing 221 plants for the King's Garden at Kew; seed also had been sowed in all the tubs (Cobley 1980c). Lieutenant Gardner, an officer on the *Gorgon* indicated that much material was also being sent to others: 'Green houses had been made on the Qr deck whilst in Port Jackson for the reception of plants which were now on board about a hundred tubs beside a room full on the main deck' (Cobley 1980c, p. 198). A young superintendent of convicts, David Burton, who had been appointed by Banks as collector (Gilbert 1962) was mainly responsible for this impressive collection. However, there is evidence that he also collected for Lee and Kennedy (Willson 1961; Coates 1969) and certainly he is credited with introducing through Lee and Kennedy *Mirbelia rubifolia* and *Oxylobium ilicifolium* around 1792 and two melaleucas, *M. decora* and *M. styphellioides* through Banks (Aiton 1810–1813). His untimely death in 1792, after a duck shooting accident, robbed the colony of one of its most promising amateur botanists.

The other major supplier of seeds during these years was an officer in the New South Wales Corps, Captain William Paterson who arrived on the *Admiral Barrington*.

ton in October 1791 (Cobley 1980e) and was almost immediately transferred to Norfolk Island (Ellis 1961). In his nine days in Sydney, he collected seed of three grevilleas including *G. buxifolia* which was flowered for the first time at Lee and Kennedy's in 1795, as well as several other plants which were introduced through both Banks and Lee and Kennedy. He collected extensively on Norfolk Island (*Pandorea pandorana* came from there in 1793) and later Tasmania; *Hortus kewensis* credits him with around 15 introductions up to 1800. His botanical activities were instrumental in helping him realise his major ambition of fellowship of the Royal Society for which he was sponsored by Banks.

### Conclusion

Thus, by many means, seeds and plants reached England after the settlement of Australia. The large number of plants indicate a degree of fascination with our flora, which is at first hard to understand given the difficulties the infant colony experienced in its first few years. There is little doubt that the dominating influence of Sir Joseph Banks on the English botanical scene was primarily responsible for the continuing interest in Australian plants. In addition, the role of nurserymen, some of whom sent collectors to Australia after 1800, was also important in providing an economic incentive for plant and seed collection. However, to many of the collectors of seeds and plants, the Australian bush was a fascinating place. I believe the beauty and uniqueness of Australian plants contributed at least as much to their popularity in English gardens and glasshouses as did their availability due to commercial demand or the desire for personal and political favours.

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## Appendix

Australian plants cultivated in England: 1771–1800

Taxon	Introduced Date	By	Discoverer/seed collector	First flowered	Illustrated
<i>Abroma fastuosa</i> R. Br.	[1771] 1800				Salisb., <i>Par. lond.</i> pl. 102 (1808).
<i>Acacia binervia</i> (Wendl.) Macbride	1790		Paterson		Willd., <i>Hort. berol.</i> pl. 101 (1812); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 3174 (1832). G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1333 (1828). Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 61 (1804); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 371 (1819). H. L. Wendl. <i>Comm. Acac. aphyll.</i> pl. 14 (1820); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1115 (1826). Vent., <i>Choix pl.</i> pl. 13 (1803–04). Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 16 (1795); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 823, 836 (1824). Vent., <i>Descr. pl. nouv.</i> pl. 2 (1800); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 394 (1804); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2168 (1820). Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 207 (1802); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 107 (1805); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1827, 2166 (1816, 1820); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 362 (1819); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 678 (1822). <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 302 (1795); Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 15 (1795); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 722 (1823); Sweet, <i>Fl. australas.</i> pl. 49 (1828). Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 21 (1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1263 (1810). <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 4588 (1851). Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 53 (1799); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1121 (1808). Salisb., <i>Prod. stirp. Chap. Allerton</i> pl. 325 (1796); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 730 (1823). Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 235 (1802); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1750 (1815); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 601 (1822). Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 64 (1804); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 398 (1820). <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 110 (1790); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 63 (1804); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 67 (1846); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 535 (1821). Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 75 (1804); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1872 (1816).
<i>A. brownii</i> (Poir.) Steud.	1796	Banks			
<i>A. decurrens</i> Willd.	1790	Banks			
<i>A. falcata</i> Willd.	1790	Banks			
<i>A. floribunda</i> (Vent.) Willd.	1796	Banks			
<i>A. hispidula</i> (Sm.) Willd.	1794	Banks			
<i>A. linifolia</i> (Vent.) Willd.	1790	Banks			
<i>A. longifolia</i> (Andr.) Willd.	1792	John Ord	J. White 1801		
<i>A. myrtifolia</i> (Sm.) Willd.	1789	Thos. Hoy	?1790		
<i>A. pubescens</i> (Vent.) R. Br.	1790	Banks	Lec & Kennedy ?1810		
<i>A. pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i> Meisn.	1800				
<i>A. stricta</i> (Andr.) Willd.	1790	Banks			
<i>A. suaveolens</i> (Sm.) Willd.	1790	Thos. Hoy			
<i>A. terminalis</i> (Salisb.) Macbride	[1789] 1788	Banks	W. H. Irby 1801		
<i>A. ulicifolia</i> (Salisb.) Court	1790	Banks			
<i>A. verticillata</i> (L'Her.) Willd.	1780	Banks	Messrs. Malcolm ?1790		
<i>Acmena smithii</i> (Poir.) Merrill & Perry	1790	Banks			
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (Ait.) L. Johnson	1771	Banks	Kew 1778		
<i>A. verticillata</i> (Lam.) L. Johnson	1771	Banks	Kew		
<i>Angophora hispida</i> (Sm.) Blaxell	1789 1787	Lee & Kennedy W. Pitcairn	Hibbert July 1798		
<i>Aotus ericoides</i> (Vent.) G. Don	1790	Banks	1801		
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> (DC.) Macbride	1800	Banks	George Caley		
<i>Banksia attenuata</i> R. Br.	1794	Banks	Menzies		

<i>B. ericifolia</i> L.f.	[1789] 1788	Thos. Watson		E. J. Woodford 1802	Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 156 (1801); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 738 (1804).
<i>B. grandis</i> Willd.	1794	Banks	Menzies		
<i>B. integrifolia</i> L.f.	[1789] 1788	Thos. Watson			Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 546 (1800); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2770 (1827).
<i>B. oblongifolia</i> Cav.	[1789] 1788	Lee & Kennedy			G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 241 (1819).
<i>B. praemorsa</i> Andr.	1794	Banks	Menzies	Clapham 1802	Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 258 (1802); Sweet, <i>Fl. australas.</i> pl. 14 (1827); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2803 (1828).
<i>B. serrata</i> L.f.	[1789] 1788	Lee & Kennedy		J. Ord 1797	<i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 1316 (1830); Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 82 (1800).
<i>B. serratifolia</i> Salisb.	[1789] 1788	Banks			<i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 688 (1823); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2671 (1826).
<i>B. spinulosa</i> Sm. var. <i>spinulosa</i>	[1789] 1788	Banks			Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 4 (1793); Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 457 (1807).
<i>B. spinulosa</i> Sm. var. <i>collina</i> (R. Br.) A. S. George	[1789] 1788	Banks	?Caley		<i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 1363 (1830-31); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 3060 (1831).
<i>B. verticillata</i> R. Br.	1794	Banks	Menzies	Grimwood & Wykes 1804	Hook., <i>Exot. fl.</i> pl. 96 (1824).
<i>Bauera rubioides</i> Andr.	1793	Marehioness of Rockingham		1802	Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 198 (1801); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 715 (1804); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 96 (1805).
<i>Billiardiera scandens</i> Sm.	1790	Banks			Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 1 (1793); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 801, 1313 (1804, 1810); Salisb., <i>Parad. lond.</i> pl. 48 (1806-07); Sweet, <i>Fl. australas.</i> pl. 54 (1827-28).
<i>Boronia pinnata</i> Sm.	1794	Lee & Kennedy	?White	Lee & Kennedy 1795	Sm., <i>Tracts nat. list.</i> pl. 290 (1798); Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 58 (1799); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 38 (1804); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1763 (1815); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 473 (1821).
<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i> Vent.	1792	Lee & Kennedy		Lee & Kennedy 1801	Vent., <i>Descr. pl. nouv.</i> pl. 7 (1800); Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 205, 276 (1802, 1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1144 (1808); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 271 (1819).
<i>B. scolopendria</i> (Andr.) Sm.	1792	Lee & Kennedy		1799	Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 191 (1801); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 55 (1804); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1235 (1809); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1747 (1831).
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Cav.	1793	Marehioness of Rockingham		?Sept. 1801	Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 350 (1797); Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 314 (1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1767 (1815).
<i>Cajanus reticulatus</i> (Dryander) F. Muell.	1771	Banks	Banks & Solander		
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> Andr.	1793	Banks		?Mr. Barr	Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 566 (1809); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1811 (1816); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1167 (1827).
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels	[1789] 1788	Banks		Lord Cremorne 1793	<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 260 (1794).
<i>C. linearis</i> (Wendl. & Schrad.) DC.	[1789] 1788	Banks			Schrad., <i>Sert. hannov.</i> pl. 11 (1796).
<i>C. lophanthus</i> Sweet	1800	Banks			Sweet, <i>Fl. australas.</i> pl. 29 (1827); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1302 (1828).
<i>C. salignus</i> (Sm.) Sweet	[1789] 1788	Banks			Vent., <i>Descr. pl. nouv.</i> pl. 70 (1802); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1821 (1816).
<i>C. viminalis</i> (Solander ex Gaertn.) G. Don ex Loudon	?1800	Banks			<i>Bot. Reg.</i> , pl. 393 (1819).
<i>Calomeria amarantoides</i> Vent.	1800	Banks		Lady Hume 1804	Sm., <i>Exotic bot.</i> pl. 1 (1804); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 73 (1804).
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> (Haw.) Cissus antarctica Vent.	1791 1790	Banks Banks			Vent., <i>Choix pl.</i> pl. 21 (1803-04); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2488 (1824).
<i>Clerodendron tomentosum</i> R. Br.	1794	Banks			Andr., <i>Bot. reposit.</i> pl. 607 (1810); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1518 (1813).

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<i>Correa alba</i> Andr.	1793	Banks		J. Vere 1789	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 18 (1798); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 13 (1803); Salisb., <i>Parad. lond.</i> pl. 100 (1808); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 515 (1820-21).
<i>C. reflexa</i> (Labill.) Vent.	1800	Hibbert		Marquis of Blandford 1804	Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 72 (1805-08); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> 436, 653 (1806, 1812); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1746, 1901 (1815, 1817); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 326 (1818-19).
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> R. Br.	(?1790 — P. Miller, <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1073) 1791				<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1073, 2121, 2133, 2355 (1807, 1820, 1822); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 52, 426 (1815-16, 1819-20).
<i>Crowea saligna</i> Andr.	1790	Lee & Kennedy		1796	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 79 (1800); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 7 (1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 989 (1807).
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> Andr.	1792	Lee & Kennedy		Hibbert ?1802	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 304 (1803); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 44, 1552 (1817, 1830).
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Sims	?1789	Banks		?R. Cuff ?1793	<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 505 (1801); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 1120 (1827-28).
<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i> Sm.	1794	Alexander Murray		Loddiges	Sm., <i>Exotic bot.</i> pl. 26 (1804-05); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1544, 1545 (1813); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 305 (1819).
<i>D. glaberrima</i> Sm.	1800	Banks			Labill., <i>Nov. Holl.</i> pl. 139 (1805); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 944 (1806); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 582 (1822).
<i>D. parvifolia</i> R. Br.	1800				<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1527 (1813); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 559 (1821).
<i>D. retorta</i> (Wendl.) Druce	1794	Hughes of Stockdale			Wendl. <i>Hort. herrenhus.</i> pl. 9 (1799); Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 25 (1804-05).
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> Wendl.	1790	Banks		?Charles Lang 1814	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 230 (1802).
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i> Corr.	1800	Captain Waterhouse			<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1685 (1814).
<i>Elaeodendron australe</i> Vent.	1796	Banks		Kew 1778	Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 17 (1803).
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i> (Gaert.) Hoehr.	1771	Banks	Banks & Solander		Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 340 (1797).
<i>E. marginata</i> Donn ex Sm.	1794	Banks	Menzies		
<i>E. obliqua</i> L'Herit.	1774	Tobias Furneaux	Tobias Furneaux	Kew 1778	Salisb., <i>Parad. lond.</i> pl. 15 (1805).
<i>E. piperita</i> Sm.	[1789] 1788	Banks			J. White, R.M., <i>J. Voy. N.S.W.</i> pl. 23 (1790) p. 226.
<i>E. resinifera</i> Sm.	[1789] 1788	Banks		1804	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 400 (1804); Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 84 (1805-08).
<i>E. robusta</i> Sm.	1794	Banks			Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 13 (1795).
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> R. Br.	1800	Whitley & Brames		Whitley & Brames	<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1245 (1809).
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf. ex Vent.	1789	Banks			Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 114 (1805); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2939 (1829).
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> Sm.	1793	Lee & Kennedy	Paterson	Lee & Kennedy 1798	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 68 (1799); Vent., <i>Deser. pl. nouv.</i> pl. 3 (1800); Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 506 (1800).
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i> Salisb.	1793	Rear Admiral Bligh	Nelson	1798	Salisb., <i>Parad. lond.</i> pl. 41 (1805-06); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 958 (1806); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 696 (1823).
<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i> (Sm.) R. Br.	[1792] 1791	Lee & Kennedy	Paterson	Lee & Kennedy 1795	Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 10 (1794); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 218 (1802); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 433 (1820); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1562 (1830).
<i>G. linearifolia</i> (Cav.) Druce	[1792] 1791	Banks	Paterson	Lee & Kennedy 1800	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 272 (1803); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 50 (1817); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2661 (1826).
<i>G. sericea</i> (Sm.) R. Br.	[1792] 1791	Lee & Kennedy	Paterson	Loddiges 1805	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 100 (1800); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 862, 3798 (1805, 1840); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 880, 1737 (1824, 1831).





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<i>M. eritfolia</i> Sm.	[1789] 1788	Banks	White		Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 34 (1805).
<i>M. hypericifolia</i> Sm.	1792	Cult. by Messrs. Malcolm	Admiral Phillip	Sept. 1799	Vent., <i>Descr. pl. nouv.</i> pl. 10 (1800); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 200 (1802).
<i>M. linearifolia</i> Sm.	1793	Banks	Paterson		Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 56 (1805).
<i>M. nodosa</i> Sm.	1790	Lady de Clifford	?Banks		Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 35 (1805); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 112 (1805).
<i>M. quinqueinervia</i> (Cav.) S. T. Blake	1798				Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 333 (1797).
<i>M. squarrosa</i> Donn ex Sm.	[1780] 1794	Banks	David Nelson		Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 47 (1804); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1935 (1817); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1130 (1826).
<i>M. stypelioides</i> Sm.	1793	Banks	Burton		Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 278 (1803); Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 36 (1805); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1868 (1816); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 439 (1820).
<i>M. thymifolia</i> Sm.	1792	Fairbairn	?Banks	Robinson Aug. 1794	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 351 (1804); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 119 (1805); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1211 (1809); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1371 (1828).
<i>Mirbelia rubrifolia</i> (Andr.) G. Don	1792	Lee & Kennedy	Burton	1794	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 212 (1802); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1830 (1816).
<i>Myoporum debile</i> R. Br.	1793	Lee & Kennedy	Paterson	1801	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 283 (1803).
<i>M. insulare</i> R. Br.	1789	Banks	Paterson	Kew 1802	<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 673 (1803); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 10 (1803).
<i>Nicotiana suaveolens</i> Lehm.	1800	Banks	Paterson		Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 316 (1803); Vent., <i>Choix pl.</i> pl. 25 (1804).
<i>Notolaea longifolia</i> Vent.	[1792] 1790	Lee & Kennedy	?Paterson	1803	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 61 (1799).
<i>Olearia tomentosa</i> (Wendl.) DC.	1793	Lee & Kennedy			<i>Trans. Linn. Soc. London</i> 3: pl. 5 (1797).
<i>Opercularia aspera</i> Gaertn.	1790	Banks			Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 320 (1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1477 (1812); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 1333 (1830).
<i>O. hispida</i> Spreng.	1793	?Curtis	Burton	Hibbert June 1801	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 86 (1800); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 43 (1804); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 865 (1805).
<i>Oxylobium ilicifolium</i> (Andr.) Domin	[1792] 1791	Lee & Kennedy	Burton	Loddiges 1805	Willd., <i>Hort. berol.</i> pl. 34 (1804); Sweet, <i>Geraniaceae</i> pl. 56 (1820-22).
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (Andr.) Stecens	1793	Lee & Kennedy	Paterson		G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 327 (1820).
<i>Pelargonium australe</i> Willd.	1792	Messrs. Grimmwade & Wykes			Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 74 (1799).
<i>P. inodorum</i> Willd.	1796		Paterson	Oct. 1802	Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 389 (1798); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 280 (1803).
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Pers.	1800	J. Willson		J. Robertson 1796	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 77 (1799); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 760 (1804); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 32 (1804).
<i>P. lanceolata</i> Andr.	1791	Lee & Kennedy	Paterson	Aug. 1796	Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 550 (1800); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 796 (1804).
<i>P. levis</i> (Cav.) Domin	1795	Lee & Kennedy		Oct. 1802	Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 11 (1794); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 891 (1805).
<i>P. linearis</i> Andr.	1794	Benjamin Robertson			<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1458, 3721 (1812, 1839); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 88 (1818).
<i>Petrophile pulchella</i> (Schrod.) R. Br.	1790	Banks	Napier & Chandler 1804		<i>Bot. Reg.</i> 186 (1817); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 506 (1821).
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> Sm.	1793	Banks	Lord Lewisham 1794		Vent., <i>Descr. pl. nouv.</i> pl. 76 (1802); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 383 (1804); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 16 (1815).
<i>P. ? rosea</i> R. Br.	1800				
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> Dryander	1795	Banks			
<i>P. undulatum</i> Vent.	1789	Banks			

<i>Platylobium formosum</i> Sm.	1790 & 1792	Banks	1798	Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 6 (1793); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 469, 1520 (1800, 1813); Vent., <i>Jard. Malmaison</i> pl. 31 (1804); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1241 (1827); <i>Paxton's Mag. Bot.</i> pl. 195 (1846).
<i>Pouteria sericea</i> (Dryander) Baehni.	1771	Banks	Kew 1778	Hook., <i>Gen. fil.</i> pl. 87 (1842).
<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) Beauv.	1793	Banks	Hibbert 1796	Wendl., <i>Hort. terrentius.</i> pl. 17 (1800); Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 98 (1800); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1394 (1811); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1143 (1826).
<i>Pultenea daphnoides</i> Wendl.	1792	Banks		Sehrad., <i>Sert. hannov.</i> pl. 18 (1797).
<i>P. inophylla</i> Sehrad.	1789	Banks		G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 291 (1819).
<i>P. paleacea</i> Willd.	1789	Banks		<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 2081 (1819); <i>Bot. Reg.</i> pl. 378 (1819).
<i>P. retusa</i> Sm.	1789	Benjamin Robertson	Murray 1794	Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 12 (1794); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 475 (1800).
<i>P. stipularis</i> Sm.	1792			Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 309 (1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 967 (1806).
<i>P. villosa</i> Willd.	1790	Greenwood & Barritt	Lee & Kennedy 1801	<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 287 (1795); Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 509 (1800).
<i>Scaevola albida</i> (Sm.) Druce	[1793] 1790	Banks Curtis	1795	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 22 (1798).
<i>S. calendulaceae</i> (Andr.) Druce	1793	Lee & Kennedy	1795	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 81 (1800); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1104 (1808).
<i>Smilax australis</i> R. Br.	1791	Banks	May 1798	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 2 (1797); Sm., <i>Tracts nat. list.</i> pl. 2 (1798); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1719 (1815); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 262 (1819).
<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i> Sm.	1792	Lee & Kennedy		Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 72 (1799); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1297 (1810); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 426 (1820).
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i> R. Br.	1793	Lee & Kennedy		Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 312 (1803); Sweet, <i>Fl. australas.</i> pl. 50 (1827-28).
<i>Styphelia tubiflora</i> Andr.	1793	Hibbert	Hibbert 1799	Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 319 (1803); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 792 (1804); Salisb., <i>Parad. lond.</i> pl. 28 (1805-06); G. Lodd., <i>Bot. Cab.</i> pl. 1642 (1831).
<i>S. viridis</i> Andr.	1791	Lee & Kennedy	Hibbert Apr. 1803	Sm., <i>Spec. bot. New Holl.</i> pl. 7 (1793); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1128 (1808).
<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i> (Andr.) R. Br. ex Aiton	1800	Lee & Kennedy	Colville & Sons, Aug. 1803	
<i>Telopea spectiosissima</i> R. Br.	1789	Dowager Lady de Clifford (imported plant)	E. J. Woodford May 1807	
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> (Sm.) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse	[1789] 1798	Banks		
<i>Viminaria juncea</i> (Sehrad. ex Wendl.) Hoffsgg.	1789	Banks	July 1794	Sehrad., <i>Sert. hannov.</i> pl. 3 (1795); Vent., <i>Cloix. pl.</i> pl. 6 (1803); Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 27 (1805); <i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 1109 (1809).
<i>Walldenbergia gracilis</i> (Forst. f.) Sehrad.	1794	Curtis	Lady Hume	<i>Bot. Mag.</i> pl. 691 (1803); Sm., <i>Exot. bot.</i> pl. 45 (1805).
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i> (Willd.)	1791	Lee & Kennedy		Andr., <i>Bot. repos.</i> pl. 14 (1798); Sm., <i>Tracts nat. list.</i> pl. 3 (1798).
<i>Xylomechum pyriforme</i> (Gaertn.) Knight	1789	Banks		Cav., <i>Icon.</i> pl. 536 (1800).